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**Short-hand yet Shorter :**

OR THE

**ART of SHORT-WRITING**  
advanced in a more swift, easy,  
regular and natural Method  
than hitherto.

WHEREBY

The former Difficulties in placing the  
Vowels are removed ; they, the Dip-  
thongs and Consonants, further contra-  
cted ; the Particles, Pronouns, Degrees  
of Comparison, Persons, Moods, Tenses,  
Contrarieties, Repetitions, Sentences Ne-  
gative and Interrogatory, are shortned.

The Rules are plain, easy to be remembred and  
applied to any other *Short-Hand*, that such as  
have learned other Authors may have hence  
a very considerable Help to write more swift-  
ly without altering their Foundation.

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By **GEORGE RIDPATH:**

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**L O N D O N,**

Printed for *Andrew Bell*, at the Cross-Keys  
in the *Poultrey* near *Stocks-Market*, 1696.

Spoken by the Author

ON THE

ART of SHORT-WRITING  
advanced in a more lively,  
regular and natural Method  
than hitherto

WHYBRY

The former Difficulties in placing the  
Vowels are removed; they, the Dip-  
thongs and Consonants, further con-  
sidered; the Particles, Pronouns, Degrees  
of Comparison, Various Moods, Tenses  
Comparatives, Negatives, Sentences, Ne-  
gative and Interrogative, are illustrated.

The Rules are plain, easy to be remembered and  
applied to any other Language, that has as  
many Letters as other Languages may have, hence  
a very considerable Help to write more lively-  
ly without altering their Foundation.

By GEORGE KIDDER

L O N D O N

Printed for Andrew BELL, at the Clock-Keys  
in the Poultrey near Stocks-Market, 1700.

*Courteous Reader,*

**T**HE Usefulness of Short-hand is so generally known, and readily apprehended, that it is needless for me to say any thing in its Commendation, and therefore I shall here only give an Answer to an Objection some make against it, and an account of this present Essay.

*Object.* It teaches to spell false.

*Ans.* They will scarcely be capable to learn this Art, that are not before-hand able to read and write, and consequently so acquainted with the Rules of spelling true, that they will be in no hazard of learning to spell false.

I desire such also to consider that there is a great difference betwixt spelling *false* and *short*; for in this Art we acknowledg that the leaving out of superfluous Letters is injoyn'd, but will not so readily grant that therefore we teach to spell false. Some able Criticks in our Language do wish that this Method were more in Practice; for as it is no Perfection in any Language to have more Letters in its Words than are sufficient to sound it, it can be no injury to it to have what is unnecessary expunged; and surely if this course were taken it would make our Language more easie to our own Youth to read, and to Foreigners both to read and speak. These Considerations have prevail'd with the *French* of late to leave

out a great many of such Letters as they do not pronounce; and since we Apify them in many worse things, it will be no great Crime to do it a little in this.

In the next place, I desire such Objectors to consider, that we do not teach them to write the same way in *Long-hand* that they do in *Short*, but make the difference between the two plainly appear, and consequently teach true spelling in *their Sense* over again, for the Examples are first given as they should be in *Long-hand*, and then as they should be in *Short-hand*.

But some will still object and say, that by writing *Short-hand* they will get a habit of spelling false.

*Answ.* They may with as much Reason argue against learning Latin and French; because in the former they are accustomed to pronounce all the Letters, and so because they read *sine finé*, in Latin they must needs read the English Word *sine* so too; or because they are accustomed to read *nostre notre* in French, they must needs read the English word *Oister Oter* too; or because in Arithmetick we express Numbers by Figures, we should in other cases get a habit of doing so too. But the contrary is so evident, that to make such Objections would be justly accounted ridiculous.

I shall now give you an account of this present Essay, as followeth.

Being very desirous to learn *Short-hand*, I perused all the Authors I could meet with for that end, but missing that Satisfaction I expected in them, I set about this Composure for my own use. In prosecution of which I discovered several considerable things (not taken notice of by former Authors) that fall very naturally under Rules of Contraction, which after



after several Years Practice and Experience of their Usefulness, I now publish for common Benefit in the ensuing Method.

1. Here is an easie Alphabet, in composing whereof I took care to make the Characters distinct in their shapes, and easie to be joyned together, which several of our late Authors not observing, have discouraged their Learners on that account in the very Threshold.

2. Here are all the double Consonants (except two) intirely framed of the Letters of the Alphabet, whereas others make such Marks as have no dependance upon the same, and is consequently a double charge to the Memory.

3. You have here the places of the Vowels in better order than hitherto; others having assigned the place of *a* and *e* both at top, and *o* and *u* both at bottom, or *a* just above the Letter, and *u* just underneath it; the inconvenience of both which Methods you may see by these Examples, for according to the former, where *e* and *u* are only distinguished from *a* and *o* by their greater distance from the Letter before them, if one were writing in haste it will be difficult to keep due distance, and so the places being the same, there is hazard of confounding words of different Signification; or if, according to the latter, one were to write *Baruch*, it must be writ thus *b̄*, and then one is at a loss where to joyn *ch*; or *humane*, it must be writ thus *h<sup>m</sup>*, and then you are at a loss again where to dispose of your following Letters, and so of all words of these sorts: but both these Inconveniences are avoided here, as you may see by looking upon Figure 3 in the Copper Plate.

4. All others having enjoyed the proper Character of a Vowel to be writ when it begins a Word, instead thereof I have ordered a prick to be put in the Vowels place, which is sooner writ than any other Character, and will be also more beautiful.

5. Whereas others have only given a general hint, and some few instances to leave out superfluous Letters, I have given a particular account of them all, with Directions to know when they are to be left out, which must needs be a considerable help to the Younger, who cannot discern them, and the Elder who have not leisure to consider which they are.

6. I have given you such Rules for *exchanging* Letters of like sound, by which one may often serve for two or three, and such a plain Table of Syllables for *beginning* and *ending* of words as hath more dependance upon the Alphabet than any yet extant.

7. You have here Rules how to express the words *of, to, with, from, by* and *for* without writing any thing for them, and such a short way of expressing the small Particles *a, the, this, that, these, those,* and the Pronouns *ours, yours, theirs* &c. and the degrees of Comparison, or the words *more, most, than of the, among them,* &c. as was never hitherto published by any.

8. Such Rules for shortning the *Persons, Moods,* and *Tenses* as will be of exceeding good use, whereby the words *thou, he, we, ye, they, let, wish, may, can, might, ought, would, should, may,* or *can* hereafter are contracted, the words *do, am, was, have, had, shall* and *will* are left out.

9. The Moods, Tenses and Persons, are improved in the same manner in Sentences *Interrogatory* and *Negative*.

10. You

10. You have here Rules for contracting of short words when they come together, and for abbreviating of long words, expressing of Contrarieties, and Repetitions as short as any yet extant ; which, being well adverted to, will sufficiently supply the want of, and be much more useful and practicable than such Tables ( wherewith some Authors abound ) which have neither sufficient dependance upon the Letters of the Alphabet, nor do naturally represent the thing signified ; and consequently are difficult to learn, burdensome to the Memory, and hard to retain ; as may appear by this instance : Some Authors prescribe *ab* to be writ for *abominable*, and such like, which with as much reason may signify *absolute*, *abundance*, and any other word that begins with *ab*, whereas by adding an *m* in the place of *o* according to the Rules here given, the *root* of the word is fully expressed, and consequently no doubt what it is, neither doth it occasion any burden to the Memory, nor difficulty in reading, both which are necessary Consequents of the former Method.

11. You have here a Table of Analogical Marks, wherein the Characters for the most part represent naturally the thing signified, and will consequently make a quick Impression on, and be no burden to the Memory.

12. You have also a Specimen of other Tables, with Directions how to compose them if so be you approve of them.

I desire the Ingenuous Reader before he gives his Censure of the Work, to consider well the constant use there will be of the above-mentioned Rules for shortning and leaving out of words which are so common in all Discourses, and in the next place to consider

consider the natural Method in which they are laid down, so as they may be quickly learned, and not burdensome to the Memory to retain ; and I doubt not but he will easily be perswaded, that besides the removal of former Difficulties, there is a very considerable Essay made here towards the Improvement, if not Perfection, of Short-hand.

I shall conclude with some *Directions* for the better learning this Art.

1. You are desired either to unfold the engraven Sheet at *Pag. 29* in which the Examples are, and let it lie before you, turning from the Rule to the Example in the said Sheet to which the Number will direct you ; or to cut it out, that you may have it ready on all occasions, and by laying the Book upon it, and moving it to the several Examples, they will be as readily seen against every Rule as if they were writ on the same Page.

The Reason of my taking this Course was both to avoid the Expenses of engraving the whole Book, and because I judg it a readier way of teaching ; for having once read over and understood the Rules, the unfolding of this Sheet, and looking upon the Examples, will instruct you sufficiently without turning to the Book ; the Sheet is also more portable upon all occasions.

2. Learn but a little at a time, lest you make it burdensome to your self ; the best way is to write the Examples over and over, till you can do them readily. But be not discouraged tho you cannot read what you write at first, for that is common to all Beginners.

3. Ob-



3. Observe there are several things peculiar to the Scottish Dialect which are marked *S*, so that the English Learner may omit them; and that there are several Anglicisms, or things peculiar to the English Dialect, which are marked *A*, so that my Country-men may do therein as they judg best.

4. If there be any thing you do not understand, advise with those of riper Years and Understanding.

5. Such as have learned other Short-hands, and desire a further improvement, are desired to peruse the whole Book, wherein they will find several things of good use, but more especially the Contraction of the Verbs, Moods, Times, and Persons. I hope you will excuse the length of this, seeing it serves both for Preface, Contents, and Directions.

*Farewell.*

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1. **N**ote that there are two Characters for *I*, the first of which must always be used instead of *J* Consonant, as in these words,

*Jerusalem.*

*Jericho.*

There are also two Characters for *S*, that the Learner may take which of them he shall find most convenient to joyn with other Letters. See the Alphabet.

For the better understanding of the following Rules, the Learner is desired to observe that the Letters *A, E, I, O, U*, are called Vowels, and the rest of the Letters are called Consonants.

*It*

It must be observed that the Letters J and V coming before themselves, or any other Vowel in the same Syllable, are Consonants, as in the words

*Judab,*  
*Vertue.*

2. When two or more Consonants come together, they must be joyned one to another without taking off the Pen. The most difficult are given you for Examples in the Copper Plate at the Figure 2. but all of them except *th* and *wh* are the Letters of the Alphabet, and so will be easily learned.

3. *How to express the Vowels.*

When a word begins or ends with a Vowel, the said Vowel must not be expressed by its proper Character, but by a prick put in its place: which that you may the more easily remember and understand, observe that their places are according to their rank in the Alphabet, *viz.*

- a | Being the first Vowel, hath the first place, *viz.* a little higher than the following Letter, but not just over it. See the Copper Plate at fig. 3.
- e | Being the second Vowel, hath the second place, *viz.* just against the upper corner of the following Letter. See again at fig. 3.
- i | Being the third Vowel, hath the third place, *viz.* just against the middle of the Letter. See fig. 3.
- o | Being the fourth Vowel, hath the fourth place, just against the lower corner of the following Letter. See fig. 3.
- u | Being the fifth Vowel, hath the fifth place a little lower than the following Letter, but not just under it. See again at fig. 3.

You

You must also take notice that the places of the Vowels are the same after a Consonant as before one, and that the Letter *y* when joined to a Consonant hath always the sound of the Vowel *i*, and therefore is expressed in the same manner. In the next place observe carefully the places of the Vowels about the Letters *l* and *s*, you will easily understand these things by viewing the Examples at fig. 3.

4. When a Vowel comes between two Consonants, it is to be expressed by putting the latter Consonant in its place. See fig. 4.

In this Art we do not regard true spelling, but for swiftness sake leave out all the Letters that are not pronounced in speaking; which that you may the better understand, I have given in the following Tables a particular account of all such Letters, with Rules how to know them and when to leave them out; the Learner must write them in Short-hand Letters till he can do them well.

1. <i>e</i> may be left out before <i>d</i> in the last Syllable of a word, as for	ruled	ru'l'd.
2. before <i>st</i> , as for	wiped	wip'd.
3. before <i>th</i> , as for	striped	strip'd.
4. before <i>neth</i> , as for	knowest	knowst.
5. before <i>l</i> , as for	knoweth	knowth.
6. before <i>m</i> , as for	ripeneth	ripneth.
7. before <i>n</i> , as for	council	council.
8. before <i>r</i> , as for	them	thm.
9. as it may be left out in all these eight cases above-said before those Letters	taken	takn.
	cooler.	coolr.

in the last Syllable, so it may be left out in all such words as it is not pronounced in when it is the last Letter of the word, viz. after *b, c, d, f, g, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w*, observe the Examples, which the Learner is desired to write over in the Short-hand Characters until he be accustomed to leave out the Letters which are here left out.

In such cases as one word may be mistaken for another, as hate for hat, the Learner may add a prick in the Vowels place to distinguish.

bribe	brib.
Spice	Spic.
wide	wid.
Knife	Knif.
Sage	Sag.
make	mak.
stale	stal.
Name	Nam.
none	non.
wipe	wip.
risque	risq.
hare	har.
case	cas.
hate	hat.
due	du.
live	liv.
owe	ow.

### *How to express Dipthongs.*

5. When a Dipthong (which is two Vowels together in the same Syllable) begins or ends a Word, observe which of the Vowels is most sounded in pronouncing the Word, and write a prick in that Vowels place, and if the Dipthong be in the middle of a Word, put the Consonant which follows next after the Dipthong in the place of the Vowel which is most sounded. See Fig. 5.



know that you may know a to which all

The following Table teaches which of the Vowels  
should be writ in all Dipthongs.

ae	e	Eneas	Aeneas	
ai	a	ar	Air	
au	a	audience	audience	A
ay	a	play	pla	
ea	e	se	Seas	A
ei	e	ven	vein	
eo	o	jopardy	Jeopardy	
eu	u	niter	nether	A
ey	e	pre	prey	
ie	i	li	lie	
oa	o	ror	roar	
oe	o	do	doe	
For on	u	fund	for found	S
na	a	gard	guard	
ne	u	du	due	
ni	i	gilt	guilt	
can	u	Bury	Beauty	A
iew	u	adu	adieu	A
nai	a	gal	quail	
nee	e	gen	Queen	
nea	e	gesie	queasie	
aw	a	la	law	
ew	u	nu	new	A
ow	o	slo	slow	A
eon	u	rightus	righteous	

6. If neither of the Vowels can be spared, as in the word Oil, boil, &c. observe in the beginning of a word to write the proper Character of the first Vowel, and put the Consonant in the next Vowels place.

In

In the middle of a word write your last Vowel in the first Vowels place.

In the end of a word do the same. See the Examples at Fig. 6.

### *Of Semi-vowels and Mutes.*

When any of the Letters *l, m, n, r, x, z,* (which by the Latins are called Semi-vowels) come after a Vowel (in the beginning of a word) before another Consonant, the said Vowel may be left out; for none of those Letters can be pronounced without sounding a Vowel before them, as *l* is pronounced as if it were writ *el*; which of the Vowels must be pronounced, the sense will teach.

The same Rule holds as to these Mutes *b, c, d, f, g, p, t,* except when any of them are joyned with *l* or *r*. Observe the Examples in the following Table, and write them over so often in the Short-hand Letters till you can readily write them, or any other Examples of this nature.

for	<i>Amnon</i>	<i>mnon.</i>	for	obtain	btain.
	already	lredy.		adjust	djust.
	unready	nredy.		off-going	fgoing.
	argue	rgu.		Ignominy	gnominy.
	expect	xpect.		up-going	pgoing.
	<i>Ezra</i>	<i>zra.</i>		out-last	tlast.

When

When two Consonants of the same sort come together either in the middle or end of a word, one of them may be left out and yet the Pronunciation not wronged, as will appear by these Examples in the Table.

attain	atain.
attribute	atribut.
aggravate	aggravat.
carefull	carful.
fearfull	ferful.
finfull	finful.
Sinfulness	Sinfulness.
err	er.
Firr	Fir.

It many times happens that two Consonants of different sorts comes together, and yet one of them may be spared without marring the sense of the Word, concerning which take the following Rules.

b	may be left out in the end of a word after <i>m</i> , and when it comes between a Vowel and <i>t</i> ,	lamb	lam	
		dumb	dum	
		debt	det	
		doubt	dut	
c	may be spared before <i>k</i> or <i>q</i> , and after <i>s</i> , and after <i>x</i> ,	acknowledg	aknoledg	
		acquaint	aqant	
		Disciple	Disiple	
d	may be left out before <i>g</i> , as and sometimes after <i>n</i> ,	excels	xes	
		Judg	Jug	
		grudg	grug	
		Hand-maid	Han-maid	
f	when it is not pronounced before <i>t</i> ,	Friendship	Friendship	
		soft	tot	A
		after	ater	A

B

may

g	may be left out betwixt a Vowel and <i>n</i> , and when it comes between <i>n</i> and <i>th</i> .	rein foverain forein lenth firenth	reign. foveraign. foreign. length. strength.	S
gh	when it comes be- tween a Vowel and <i>t</i> ,	rit mit fit	right. might. fight.	A A
ugh	after a Vowel	thro	through.	
h	when it comes in the end of a word after a Vowel it may be left out in the word him, when the fore- going word ends with a Conso- nant or with <i>e</i> after a Conso- nant, or with <i>b</i> ,	<i>Sela</i> <i>Noa</i> let im hurt im finite im take im catch im reach im	<i>Selah.</i> <i>Noah.</i> let him. hurt him. finite him. take him. catch him. reach him.	
	and when it comes after <i>r</i> , and after <i>c</i> , as and after <i>x</i> ,	Retorik Rum Scem Scolar xort	Rhetorick. Rheum. Scheme. Scholar. exhort.	
l	in the words will and shall, before not, and by Sco- tish Men, and those of the North of <i>Eng-</i> <i>land</i> after <i>a</i> , so before <i>f</i> ,	w'ont sha'nt fina fa ca haf caf	will not. shall not. small. fall. call. half. calf.	S



n	when it comes after <i>m</i> in the same Syllable.	contem condem	contemn. condemn.	S
p	when it comes between <i>m</i> and <i>t</i> ,	contemt xmt	contempt. exempt.	
t	before <i>ch</i> and after <i>p</i> ,	strech corrup	stretch. corrupt.	S
the	in the words <i>them</i> , <i>these</i> , <i>those</i> , when the words going before end with <i>e</i> or a Consonant.	tak m writes takes	take them. write these. take those.	
w	may be left out before <i>r</i> , and sometimes before <i>h</i> .	rit hol	write. whole.	A A

### Of exchanging Letters.

Many times one Letter may be exchanged for another, and so one serve for two : observe the following Table.

write	<i>c</i>	for	<i>ch</i>	<i>Baruc</i>	<i>Baruch.</i>	A
	<i>f</i>		<i>ph</i>	<i>Filip</i>	<i>Philip.</i>	
			<i>gh</i>	<i>laf</i>	<i>laugh.</i>	A
	<i>k</i>		<i>tuf</i>	<i>tough.</i>		
			<i>et</i>	<i>ak</i>	<i>act.</i>	S
	<i>x</i>		<i>ck</i>	<i>attak</i>	<i>attack.</i>	
			<i>cc</i>	<i>xes</i>	<i>access.</i>	
	<i>s</i>		<i>ks</i>	<i>thanx</i>	<i>thanks.</i>	
			<i>ts</i>	<i>distrix</i>	<i>district.</i>	S
	<i>g</i>		<i>ce</i>	<i>defens</i>	<i>defence.</i>	
	<i>sh</i>		<i>qu</i>	<i>qery</i>	<i>query.</i>	
			<i>sci</i>	<i>conshens</i>	<i>Conscience.</i>	
			<i>tio</i>	<i>conshensius</i>	<i>conscientious.</i>	
				<i>conshonabl</i>	<i>conscionable.</i>	

The Learners are desired to write over the Examples in these Tables until they can readily write them, leaving out the superfluous Letters, the benefit they will quickly find in exercising them in the Short-hand Letters.

The Reader is referred to Fig. 7. in the Copper Plate for Syllables to begin and end words, and Examples how to make use of the said Syllables.

The Learner is also desired to take notice that any Consonant being *dashed* through in the place of the respective Vowel, the said dash signifies *ar, er, ir, or, ur.*

And that a very little *Line* over or under a word, if it be only so big as to distinguish it from a prick, signifies the words *over* and *under.*

And that a Short-hand *p* joined above any word signifies *upon.* See the Examples for each in fig. 7.

8. How to write the small words, *a, the, this, these, those, that.*

For *a*, write a prick above the word towards the left-hand.

For *the*, a prick over it to the right.

For *this* and *these*, write two pricks in the Line asquint going upward from the left to the right-hand.

For *those*, write two pricks in the Line asquint going downward the same way.

For *that*, write a prick under the Line towards right-hand. See the Examples of each in in fig.

9. The words *my*, *thy*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, are called Possessive Pronouns, and must be writ thus.

For *my* or *mine* write a prick higher than the Line at an equal distance from the word that goes before it and that which follows.

For *thy* and *thine* write a prick in the middle betwixt the words.

For *his* write a prick against the lower Corner in the middle betwixt the words.

For *ours* double the pricks in the first place.

For *yours* double them in the second.

For *theirs* double them in the third.

See at fig. 9. for the Examples.

If the word *self* come after any of these words (which frequently happens) write a very small Short-hand *s* under the said word.

If the word *own* (which also frequently happens) come after, add one prick more under the said word.

See the Examples at Figure 9.

10. How to express the words *of*, *to*, *with*, *from*, *for*, *by*.

For *of* write the following word a little higher than the Line off from the corner of the word that comes before it. See fig. 10.

For *to*, write the following word nearer to it in the same place, but remember to keep such distance as that it may not be mistaken as part of the former word.

For *with*, write the word that follows it near the middle of the word that went before it, keeping due distance to avoid mistake.

For *from*, write the following word at a double distance from the word that went before it.

For *by*, write the following word near to the under corner of that which went before it, but so as you may keep a due distance from that word.

For *for*, write the following word in the same place at a greater distance.

See the Examples at fig. 10.

But in case the Learner think these Rules intricate or hard to observe, I refer him to figure 11. where there are other ways to express the said words as short as any hath hitherto been published, and which must be used however when such words begin a *Line*, and before the *Possessive Pronouns*, observe fig. 11.

## 12. How to write the Degrees of Comparison.

When the word *more*, which the Latins call the sign of the Comparative Degree, comes to be writ, it may be signified by a little mark towards the left-hand. See fig. 12.

The word *then* comes very often after words of the Comparative Degree, which may be known either



ther by this word *more* which is the sign of it, or by its last Syllable, which in the English Language always ends in *er*, and is either compared with others or it self, as *wiser than he was, wiser than you*; I say in such case the word *than* may be left out, for it cannot but be read by the sense.

When the word *most*, which the Latins call the sign of the Superlative Degree, is to be writ, it may be signified by the same mark as the Comparative Degree, only set toward the Right-hand. See Fig. 12.

The words of *the, in the, among them, &c.* do often come after the words of the Superlative Degree which are known, either by this sign *most*, or by its last Syllable, which in the English Language is always in *est*, or *st*, and speaks always of a Person or thing in the highest or lowest Degree, as *the wisest of the two, the richest in the Town*. In such cases the said words of *the, in the, &c.* may be left out, and yet the sense will easily discover which should be read.

See the Examples one after another, fig. 12.

### *Of Verbs, Tenses, and Moods.*

A *Verb* is a word that signifies the Person or thing spoken of, either to be doing something to others (and then it is called *Active*) or that something is done to, or suffered by the said Person or thing, and then it is called *Passive*.

13. The words, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, do often come before Verbs, and are called Persons. See for their Characters, fig. 13.

There are three times of doing or suffering, viz. *the time past, the time present, the time to come.*

We express the *time past* by the words *have, have been, had, had been, did* and *was*.

We express the *time present* by the words *do* and *am*.

We express the *time to come* by the words *will*, and *will be, shall*, and *shall be*.

Now according to the order of Nature, and not of Grammar, supposing that many may learn this Art, that never learned that, I have put the time past first, the present in the middle, and the time to come last.

14. Therefore when the word *have* comes either after any of the words *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, or any other word, it is not to be writ, but the word that comes after it is to have the first Letter of it writ higher than the corner of the word before it, which being the first place is the place of *have*, which is the sign of the first time. See fig. 14.

Instead of the words *have been*, write after the same manner, but because that is a *Passive Signification*, it must be distinguished by putting a little stroke on the back of the first Letter of the word that comes after *have been*. See the Example, fig. 14.

For *had* and *had been*, write in the same manner, only let the word which comes after *had* be writ at twice so much distance from the word that goes before it, as the word *was* that came after *have*, and let the word that comes after *had been*, have a stroke

stroke put on its back according to the former Rule. See the next Example, fig. 14.

When the word *did* comes after any of the *Persons*, or *another word*, it is not to be writ, but signified by its place also, which is just against, or even with the upper corner of the word that goes before it, and therefore the word that comes after it must be writ in that place at such distance as it may not be confounded with the word that goes before it.

See the next Example, fig. 14.

For the word *was* it must be expressed the same way, but with this difference, that being of a Passive or Suffering Signification, a little stroke must be added to the back of the word that follows it, as formerly. See further fig. 14.

The *time present* being between that which is *past*, and that which is *to come*, you must put such word as comes after *do* or *am* just against the middle of such word as went before them, only putting a *stroke* upon the back of such word as comes after *am*, because it is *Passive*. See fig. 14.

The *time to come* being the *last*, you must put the word that comes after *will* or *shall* against the lower corner of the word that went before them, allowing double the distance from that word for *shall* that you do for *will*: and for *will be* and *shall be*, adding a stroke upon the back of the word that follows them because of the Passive Signification. See fig. 14. *adhuc*.

Some perhaps may object that the places of the Tenses, and the places of the words *of*, *to*, &c. are confounded, but there can be no hazard of mistake in that, if it be considered that a Verb never comes after any of these words except *to*, concerning which

which you have a Rule in its place, and at first dash it will be seen that the word so placed as is directed here, is a Verb.

Note that *hast* and *hath* must be expressed the same way as *have*, *hadst* the same way as *had*, *didst* the same way as *did*; *wast* and *were* the same way as *was*, *dost* and *doth* the same way as *do*; and *shalt* and *wilt* the same way as *shall* and *will*. See the last Examples, fig. 14.

The Persons or Words which go before them will easily shew which should be read.

15. There are several ways of expressing our selves in doing or suffering, which the Latins call *Moods*, some of which fall under our Consideration in this Art. And first,

The Imperative or *commanding way*, or *Mood*, wherein we express our selves (when we command) by the words *do*, *let*, or *be*, as *do you go*, *let us come*, *be you obedient*.

The Persons or Words to which these words of command are usually affixed or joyned, are *me*, *thou*, *him*, *us*, *you* or *ye*, and *them*: concerning which observe the following Rules, viz.

To the first Letter of every such Person joyn over it in a commanding manner a straight stroke or short-hand *l*, and to distinguish *be*, because it hath a Passive Signification, put a small dash on the back of the said stroke, observe the Examples fig. 15. where you must also take notice that for the word *us* there is a Short-hand *s*.

16. Secondly, there is the *Optative* or *wishing Mood*, wherein we express our selves by the word *wish*,



*wish*, which is to be signified by a stroke put under the Person in a humble manner, but when the word *wish* comes after any other word it is to be expressed by putting a Short-hand *w* under the said word. See fig. 16.

17. Thirdly, there is the *Potential Mood* or *way*, whereby we express *what may or ought to be done*, which we do by the words *may, can, would, should, might, ought, may, or can* hereafter; concerning which observe that except *have, had, or hereafter* come after any of them, they do all belong to the present time, and therefore in that case the word that comes after any of them must be set just against the middle of the word before it.

The way to express them is thus.

If any of the said words *may, can, &c.* come after a Person, then the first Letter of such word must be joyned to the Person which is enough to express any of them, but because several of them, as *may* and *might, can* and *could*, begin with the same Letter, you must distinguish them thus; write the first Letter of *might* and *could* close to the upper corner of the Person, and joyn the first Letter of *may* and *can* to the lower corner of the Person, see the Example in fig. 17. where you must also take notice that to express the Passive Signification of *be* and *been, &c.* there is a little dash put upon the back of the first Letter of the word.

If the words *may* or *can, &c.* come after any other word, then the Persons, *I, thou, &c.* you must put the first Letter of such of them as it happens to be, above the Verb, but you must distinguish *may* from *might*, and *can* from *could* as formerly, and observe



observe to add the *little dash* for the *Passive Signification*. See and observe carefully the Example in fig. 17.

Sometimes the *Optative* and *Potential* come together, observe the last Example, fig. 17.

18. Fourthly, there is the *Subjunctive Mood*, which some also call *Conjunctive*, because it doth not compleat a Sentence except another Verb be subjoyned or conjoyned, the signs by which we express it are the words *when, if, seeing*, as *when you come*; you see that something more is to be expressed or understood, to make the Sentence compleat, as *when you come you shall hear*.

The manner of expressing these words is thus, you must when they come after any Person, or other word subjoin, (that is to say joyn to the lower part of it) a Short-hand *wh* for *when*, *f* for *if*, *s* for *seeing*. See fig. 18.

Sometimes the signs of the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, come together, as in this Example, *I wish when you come you would stay*. Concerning which see the last Examples of Figure 18.

19. How to express *to* and *to be*, which Latins call marks of the *Infinitive Mood*, I refer you to Figure 19. where you have Examples how to use them. As also to express the *must* which is called a Gerund, by putting a Short-hand *m* under the Person or last Letter of the Word before it.

*Of Interrogatory Sentences.*

20. For the words commonly made use of in asking Questions and their Characters, I refer you to number 20. in the Copper Plate, but take these following Rules for the use of them.

1. If they or any of them come before any of the Persons, *I, thou, he, &c.* you must put the said Person in the place of the *sign of the time* that goes before it; as in this Example, *What have I?* you must first write the Character for *what* and put *I* in the place of *have*, which according to former Rules is higher than the upper corner of the word going before it, at such distance as it may not be taken for part of that word, and so of all others of this sort. See fig. 20.

If the *Verb* come after the Person, as in this Example, *what shall I do*, write as before, only put the Verb against the middle of the Person which is the present time, and so of all others, observing the former Directions for distinguishing one Mood or way from another, and the words that are Passive from the Active. See fig. 20.

But it must be observed that the signs of the Optative or wishing Mood must be joyned to the lower part of the word of Question, as in this Example, *what wisheth he for*, the sign of the Optative Mood must be joyned to the lower end of the word *what*. See fig. 20.

The signs of the Potential Mood *may, can, should, &c.* must be joyned to the head of the Person, after any such word of Question, but because of *may* and *might*, and *can* and *coulds* beginning

ning with one Letter, joyn *might* and *could* to the upper corner of the *Person* on the left side, and *may* and *can* towards the lower corner on the same side. See fig. 20.

The signs of the Subjunctive Mood *when*, *if*, and *seeing*, being always to be read before the *Person*, there is no difficulty in them. See Figure 20. *adhuc*.

21. When a Question begins with any of these words *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *will*, *shall*, write the *Person* that follows after any of those words, and put a prick close to the back of the *Person* to shew that it is a Question, and put the following *Verb* in its proper time. See fig. 21.

But if the word *wish* come after the *Person*, joyn the *mark* of the *Optative* to it, and put the *Verb* in its proper time. See fig. 21.

If the words *may*, *can*, *should*, *would*, &c. come before the *Person*, they must be joyned to the upper part of it as formerly, remembering also to distinguish between *may* and *might*, *can* and *could*, and betwixt words of a *Passive* Signification and others, according to former Rules. See further, fig. 21.

Observe if the said words in asking a Question should come before any other word but the *Person*, the first Letter of each of them must be writ above the word they come before, but remember to write *may* and *can* below the word. See further fig. 21.

Note that tho at first one would think this last Rule is confounded with that in Number 17 *Page*, yet there is no hazard of mistaking one for the other; for the signs of the Potential Mood in that Rule are always to be put above or below a *Verb*, but here never.

Of

*Of Negative Sentences.*

22. When the words *not*, *never*, *neither*, come either before a *Verb* or any other word, they may be exprest thus, *not* by a Short-hand *n* put upon the back of the first Letter of the word that follows it, *never* by the same dash'd through, *neither* by a Short-hand *th* joyned to the head of the *n*. See the Examples fig. 22.

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*Of contracting little Words when they come together.*

23. Many times little words coming together may be joyned so as to be much shortned, especially if all of them end and begin with Vowels, or if the former end with the Vowel, and the latter begin with *h*, as *com on* for *come on*, *t'us* for *to us*, *t'im* for *to him*; and often when the first word ends with a Consonant, and the latter begins with a Vowel, as *think out* for *think on it*.

The Rules for such Abbreviations are these.

When two or more words come together, one whereof ends with a *Vowel*, and the other begins with a *Vowel* or *h*, the last Vowel in the first word may be *left out*, and the first *Consonant* of the next may be put in the place of the Vowel that goes before it, as *tak n* for *take on*, where (*e*) is left out in *take*, and *n* put in the place of *o* against *k*; and so words beginning with *h* after one that either ends with a Consonant, or Vowel, *h* may be left out, and



and the *Consonant* which comes next after it may be put in the place of the *Vowel* that went before it, as *tak n m* for *take on him*, where *m* is put in the place of *i* against *n* and *h* left out.

When one Word ends with a *Consonant*, and another begins with a *Vowel*, write the *Consonant* which comes after the said *Vowel*, in the place of it, against the *Consonant* before it, as *break open* write the *p* in the place of *o* against the *k*. See the Examples, of fig. 23.

### *Of Contravieties.*

When Words or Sentences which are just contrary one to another come together, the contrary part may be signified by a backward *c* thus, *good & )* for *good and bad*, *Heaven & )* for *Heaven and Hell*; *whosoever believeth in Christ Jesus shall be saved, but )* for *whosoever believeth not in Christ Jesus shall be condemned*.

### *Of leaving out Syllables.*

There are Syllables which are common for ending many words, as *ed*, *est*, *eth*, &c. which for swiftness sake may be left out, and yet the Sense not be marred to any understanding Person; for if the *root* of the word be writ, the Sense will easily direct to the last Syllable, as if one should write *thou understa me*, sense will teach that it must be read *thou understandest me*, so *thou lov me* for *lovest*, *teach* for *teacheft*; and so of any other word.

Many



Many times half a long word may be left out, and yet be easily read, as *Comis* for *Commission*, *Command* for *Commandment*, and thus, *the unrighteous Person shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.*

These last Rules being well considered, will be found more useful and practicable than *Tables of Marks* for words, as is hinted more at large in the *Preface*.

#### *Of Repetitions.*

In case of Repetitions, consider if the Sense may not be compleat, tho the word repeated be but once set down, as instead of *whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, &c.* write *whatsoever things are true, honest, just, &c.*

Or if the Repetitions follow one another immediately you may write down the number under the words to be repeated, as for *The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord,* write,

*The Temple of the Lord.*

I shall now give you the Names of the Scripture Books contracted, as they use to be quoted in Authors, which you may practise in your Short-hand Letters according to your Rules until you can do them perfectly.

Gen.	Neh.	Hos.
Ex.	Est.	Jol.
Lev.	Job.	Am.
Num.	Pf.	Ob.
Deut.	Prov.	Jon.
Jos.	Ec.	Mich.
Judg.	Cant.	Nah.
Ruth.	If.	Hab.
Sam.	Fer.	Zef.
K.	Lam.	Zec.
Cr.	Ex.	Hag.
Zr.	Dan.	Mal.

Note that any number of Psalms above 66 may be expressed by the Figures only without mentioning the Psalm, it being known that there is no other Book hath above that number of Chapters.

For Chapter write *Cap.*

For Verse write *ver.*

Mat.	Gal.	Ph.
Luk.	Ef.	Heb.
Mar.	Fil.	Ja.
Jo.	Col.	Pet.
Ac.	Thef.	Jud.
Rom.	Tim.	Rev.
Cor.	Tit.	

Note that I have writ *f* for *ph*, because it is sooner writ, and *er* for *chr*, because *h* is not sounded after *c*.

Item	Quantity	Price	Total
1. Sugar	100	1.00	100.00
2. Flour	50	0.50	25.00
3. Rice	20	0.20	4.00
4. Beans	10	0.10	1.00
5. Corn	30	0.30	9.00
6. Apples	15	0.15	2.25
7. Oranges	10	0.10	1.00
8. Bananas	20	0.20	4.00
9. Pineapples	5	0.50	2.50
10. Mangoes	10	0.10	1.00
11. Papayas	5	0.50	2.50
12. Avocados	10	0.10	1.00
13. Limes	20	0.20	4.00
14. Lemons	10	0.10	1.00
15. Onions	30	0.30	9.00
16. Potatoes	40	0.40	16.00
17. Tomatoes	20	0.20	4.00
18. Cabbage	10	0.10	1.00
19. Carrots	20	0.20	4.00
20. Celery	10	0.10	1.00
21. Spinach	10	0.10	1.00
22. Lettuce	10	0.10	1.00
23. Broccoli	10	0.10	1.00
24. Cauliflower	10	0.10	1.00
25. Asparagus	10	0.10	1.00
26. Green Beans	10	0.10	1.00
27. Kidney Beans	10	0.10	1.00
28. Lima Beans	10	0.10	1.00
29. Chickpeas	10	0.10	1.00
30. Lentils	10	0.10	1.00
31. Tofu	10	0.10	1.00
32. Tempeh	10	0.10	1.00
33. Seitan	10	0.10	1.00
34. Nuts	10	0.10	1.00
35. Seeds	10	0.10	1.00
36. Herbs	10	0.10	1.00
37. Spices	10	0.10	1.00
38. Vinegar	10	0.10	1.00
39. Oil	10	0.10	1.00
40. Salt	10	0.10	1.00
41. Pepper	10	0.10	1.00
42. Garlic	10	0.10	1.00
43. Onion Powder	10	0.10	1.00
44. Garlic Powder	10	0.10	1.00
45. Paprika	10	0.10	1.00
46. Cumin	10	0.10	1.00
47. Coriander	10	0.10	1.00
48. Fennel	10	0.10	1.00
49. Mustard	10	0.10	1.00
50. Soy Sauce	10	0.10	1.00
51. Worcestershire Sauce	10	0.10	1.00
52. Ketchup	10	0.10	1.00
53. Mayonnaise	10	0.10	1.00
54. Salad Dressing	10	0.10	1.00
55. Butter	10	0.10	1.00
56. Margarine	10	0.10	1.00
57. Shortening	10	0.10	1.00
58. Cocoa Powder	10	0.10	1.00
59. Baking Powder	10	0.10	1.00
60. Baking Soda	10	0.10	1.00
61. Yeast	10	0.10	1.00
62. Eggs	10	0.10	1.00
63. Milk	10	0.10	1.00
64. Cream	10	0.10	1.00
65. Ice Cream	10	0.10	1.00
66. Candy	10	0.10	1.00
67. Chocolate	10	0.10	1.00
68. Gelatin	10	0.10	1.00
69. Marshmallows	10	0.10	1.00
70. Jell-O	10	0.10	1.00
71. Pudding	10	0.10	1.00
72. Custard	10	0.10	1.00
73. Whipped Cream	10	0.10	1.00
74. Ice Cream Mix	10	0.10	1.00
75. Popsicle Mix	10	0.10	1.00
76. Smoothie Mix	10	0.10	1.00
77. Protein Powder	10	0.10	1.00
78. Meal Replacement	10	0.10	1.00
79. Energy Bars	10	0.10	1.00
80. Protein Bars	10	0.10	1.00
81. Granola	10	0.10	1.00
82. Cereal	10	0.10	1.00
83. Pasta	10	0.10	1.00
84. Noodles	10	0.10	1.00
85. Rice Noodles	10	0.10	1.00
86. Ramen	10	0.10	1.00
87. Udon	10	0.10	1.00
88. Soba	10	0.10	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Here follows a Table of Analogical Marks which will quickly be learned, most of the words therein being signified naturally by the Marks, for which I refer you to the Copper Plate at the end of the Book, where you will find them numbred as the words are here: so that if you look for the same number there that you find against any of the Words or Sentences here, the Mark against which the said number is placed signifies the same.

I did not think it material to bring them into exact order of Alphabet, which I hope the Learner will excuse, for they will be attained at twice or thrice writing over.

A.		B.		or back-
				sliden.
1	Altogether.	10	Back to	15 backward.
2	all that is in		back.	16 black.
	the World.	11	<i>Babylon.</i>	17 before.
3	Angel.	12	come out of	18 behind.
4	Angels that		<i>Babylon</i>	19 before and
	fell, or fal-		my People.	behind.
	len Angels	13	thou Hypo-	20 above and
5	Antichrist.		crite, thou	below.
6	Apostle.		canst not	21 belong.
7	Apostles of		see the	22 beginning
	Christ.		Beam that	of the
8	false Apo-		is in thine	World.
	stles.		own Eye.	23 beginning.
9	to ascend.	14	to backslide,	24 in the be-
			C 2	ginning.

	ginning.		World.		save Sin-
25	near the be-	40	beneath.		ners.
	ginning.	41	broad Gate,	52	Cross.
26	at the be-		or Way.	53	Christ's Hu-
	ginning.	42	broad is the		millation.
27	after the be-		Gate that	54	Christ's Ex-
	ginning.		leads to		altation.
28	from the be-		Destructi-	55	Christ sit-
	ginning.		on, and		teth at the
29	from the be-		many there		right-hand
	ginning to		be that en-		of God.
	the end.		ter thereat.	56	Christ's As-
30	from the	43	broken Ci-		cention.
	11th to		stern that	57	Christ's Bu-
	the 14th.		will hold		rial.
31	the 14 and		no Water.	58	Christ's
	15 com-	44	broken.		Death.
	pared.	45	broken in	59	Christ's Re-
32	good be-		pieces.		surrection.
	ginning.	46	broken in	60	Christ cru-
33	bad begin-		two.		cified.
	ning.			61	Christ will
34	about the		C.		come to
	beginning.				judg the
35	between.	47	Christ.		World.
36	both toge-	48	Christian.	62	Christ's
	ther.	49	Christianity.		Blood.
37	bottomless	50	Christ com-	63	Christ sweat
	Pit.		ing into		drops of
38	blind.		the World.		Blood.
39	before the	51	Christ came	64	the Blood
	Foundati-		into the		and Water
	on of the		World to		that came
					out

	out of		Christ.	95	suffering
	Christ's	80	Christ re-		Church.
	side.		ceived into	96	Church of
65	the Suffer-		the Heart.		God.
	ings of	81	Cross of	97	Covenant
	Christ.		Christ.		of Works.
66	Children of	82	he that will	98	Covenant
	Christ.		be my Dis-		of Grace.
67	in Christ.		ciple, must	99	Covenant.
68	in and		take up his	100	broken
	through		Cross and		Cove-
	Christ.		follow me.		nant.
69	in and by	83	Jesus Christ.	101	Covenant-
	Christ.	84	Christ Jesus.		breakers.
70	through	85	our Lord	102	in Cove-
	Christ.		Jesus Chr.		nant with
71	out of	86	Church.		God.
	Christ.	87	Church of	103	Consci-
72	near Christ.		Christ.		ence.
73	far from	88	Reformed	104	Consci-
	Christ.		Church.		ence a-
74	from Christ.	89	Church of		wakened.
75	by Christ.		Rome.	105	bad Con-
76	rely on	90	Church of		science.
	Christ.		England.	106	fear'd Con-
77	forfake	91	Church of		science.
	Christ.		the Jews.	107	Circumci-
78	many are	92	corrupt		sion.
	called, but		Church.	108	uncircum-
	few are	93	Church mi-		cision.
	chosen.		litant.	109	coming
79	in Cove-	94	Church tri-		into the
	nant with		umphant.		World.

110	compassed.	and 3d,	
111	compassed	Doctrine.	F.
	about.	123 false Do-	
112	compassed	ctrine.	139 Fall head-
	round.	124 corrupt	long up-
		Doctrine.	on.
	D.	125 Doctrine	140 fall head-
		of Devils.	long into
113	Darkness.	126 downward	the bot-
114	blackness		tomless
	of dark-	E.	Pit.
	ness.		141 from the
115	Devil.	127 Eye.	one side
116	the Chil-	128 Eyes of	to the
	dren of	God.	other.
	the De-	129 Eyes of	142 from one
	vil.	the Lord.	end to the
117	the Devil	130 Eyes of	other.
	can turn	Angels.	143 from top
	himself	131 Eyes of	to bot-
	into an	Devils.	tom.
	Angel of	132 Eyes of the	144 Foundati-
	Light.	World.	on of the
118	the Devils	133 Eyes of the	World.
	believe	People.	145 before the
	and	134 proud	Foundati-
	tremble.	look.	on of the
119	Chains of	135 even.	World.
	darkness.	136 equal.	146 Fragments
120	Doctrine.	137 unequal.	
121	point of	138 uneven.	G.
	Doctrine.		
122	1st, 2d,		147 God.
			Great



148	great God.	162	gathered	178	in Heart.
149	God in		together.	178	headlong.
	Christ.			179	heavenly.
150	God in		H.	180	in Heaven.
	Christ re-	163	Heart.	181	God in
	conciling				Heaven.
	the	164	upright	182	with God
	World.		Heart.		in Hea-
151	Gospel.	165	covetous		ven.
152	Gospel of		Heart.	183	Christ in
	Christ.	166	Heart set		Heaven.
153	go for-		on the	184	with
	ward.		World.		Christ in
154	go back-	167	Heart set		Heaven.
	ward.		on Christ.	185	Saints in
155	go to the	168	double		Heaven.
	left-hand.		Heart.	186	with
156	go to the	169	hard heart.		Saints in
	right-	170	soft Heart.		Heaven.
	hand.	171	contrite	187	Angels in
157	go up-		Heart.		Heaven.
	ward.	172	broken	188	with An-
158	go down-		Heart.		gels in
	ward.	173	contrite		Heaven.
159	go up and		and bro-	189	Hell.
	down.		ken	190	in Hell.
160	go for-		heart.	191	Devils in
	ward and	174	false heart.		Hell.
	back-	175	unclean	192	with De-
	ward.		Heart.		vils in
161	go out of	176	rotten		Hell.
	the		Heart.	193	Souls in
	World.	177	Hypocrite		Hell.



194	wicked in Hell.	206	innume- rable.	220	knowledg of your selves.
195	the wicked shall be turned into Hell, and all the Na- tions that for- get God.		K.	221	knowledg of them- selves.
		207	King.	222	knowledg of the Lord.
		208	Kingdom.	223	knowledg of the Lord.
		209	Kingdom of Hea- ven.		knowledg of the Lord J. Christ.
196	Flames of Hell.	210	Kingdom of Christ.		L.
197	Torments of Hell.	211	Kingdom of Satan.	224	Labyrinth.
198	Purgatory.	212	Kingdom of the Earth.	225	little.
	I.	213	Key that openeth and none can shut.	226	long.
199	Idolaters.			227	Lord.
200	idolatrous.	214	can shut.	228	longer.
201	Idolatry.	215	Knowledg	229	longest.
202	In the middle.	216	Knowledg of God.	230	Lord God.
203	Jesus Christ the se- cond Per- son of the Trinity.	217	Knowledg of Christ.	231	Lord Jesus Christ crucified.
		218	knowledg of my self.	232	look unto Christ.
		219	knowledg of thy self.	233	look unto Christ on the Cross or Christ crucified. they
204	inteparable		of our selves.		
205	inward or infide.				

234	they shall	248	great mi-	263	between
	look un-		stake.		Man and
	to him	249	foul mi-		Man.
	whom		stake.	264	bloody
	they	250	greatly		Men.
	have		mistaken.	265	darned or
	pierced,	251	fouly mi-		reprobate
	and		staken.		Man.
	mourn.	252	Mystery.		N.
235	look up.	253	misunder-		Narrow
236	look down		stood.		way.
237	look for-	254	to medi-	266	New Te-
	ward.		ate.		stament.
238	look back-	255	thou Hy-	267	neverthe-
	ward.		poorite,		less.
239	look be-		thou	268	notwith-
	fore and		canst see		standing.
	behind.		the Mote	269	numerous.
240	look round		that is	270	O.
	about.		in thy		Outside.
241	look above		Neigh-	271	outward.
242	look be-		bours	272	Old Testa-
	low.		Eye, &c.		ment.
243	look on	256	Man Men.	274	Our Fa-
	this side.	257	upright		ther
244	look on		Man.		which
	that side.	258	upright		art in
	M.		way.		Heaven.
		259	fallen Man		Providence
		260	righteous		Pru-
			Man.		
245	Magistrate.	261	sinful Man.		
246	Minister.	262	in Man,		
247	mistake.				

276	Prudence.	294	intricate question.	307	old Serpent.
277	Popish.		R.	308	scattered.
278	Protestant.			309	Sacrament.
279	Prison.	295	Round.	310	holy Scripture.
	Q.	296	round about.	311	through Scripture.
280	Quarter.	297	run headlong.	312	by the Scripture.
281	quarterly, or 4thly.	298	run backward.	313	Shipwrack
282	quartered.	299	run headlong in to the bottomless Pit.	314	having made Shipwrack of Faith and a good Conscience.
283	quartering		S.		
284	in the 4th place.			315	straight gate.
285	Question.			316	strive to enter in at the straight gate.
286	in question.	300	Sharp-sighted.		
287	without question.	301	Sword.		
288	under question.	302	Sword of God.		
289	questioned.	303	flaming Sword.		
290	questionless.	304	Serpent.		T.
291	hard question.	305	crooked Serpent.	317	Trinity.
292	plain question.	306	break the Serpent's Head.	318	Trinity in Unity, or one God and
293	questioned about.				

	and three Persons.		Tentati- on.		Table:
319	Mystery of the Tri- nity.	331	great Ten- tation.	342	worthy re- ceivers of
320	first Person of the Trinity.	332	through the strength of Ten- tation.		the Bo- dy and
321	second Person of the Tri- nity.	333	fall by Tenta- tion.	343	Blood of Christ.
2	third Per- son of the Trinity.	334	fall before Tenta- tion.		unworthy receivers
	{ Tempter	335	under Tenta- tion.	344	of the Body and
324	{ Temp- tation.	336	tremble.		Blood of Christ.
325	in Temp- tation.	337	double- tongued.		Profaners
326	fall into Tempta- tion.	338	Lord's Ta- ble.		of the Lord's
327	many Tempta- tions.	339	come to the Lord's Table.		Table.
328	from Ten- tation.	340	at the Lord's Table.		W.
329	in the way of Ten- tation.	341	go from the Lord's	345	Wilder- ness.
330	out of the way of			346	World.
				347	beginning of the World.
				348	end of the World.
				349	old World.
				350	this World
				351	the World that is to come.

in



352	in the World.	361	corrupt World.	370	Word of God.
353	in this World.	362	The De- vil, the World, and the Flesh.	371	Works of God.
354	in the World to come.			372	Works of Crea- tion.
355	both in this World, and in the World to come.	363	the World shall be burnt with Fire.	373	Works of Provi- dence.
356	neither in this World, nor in the World to come.	364	without God in the World.	374	Vengeance to bring down
		365	round a- bout the World.	375	Venge- ance on their own head.
357	World without end.	366	up and down the World.		Y.
358	greatest part the World.	367	through the World.	376	You.
359	least part of the World.	368	from one end of the World to the o- ther.	377	every one of you.
360	Corrupti- on of the World.	369	Worship- pers of God.	378	all of you.
				379	in you.
				380	at you.
				381	near you.
					on both sides of you.
					above

382	above and below you.	384	higher than you.	386	behind and be- fore you.
383	even with you.	385	lower than you.	387	through you.

There are another sort of Tables called *Classical*, on account of which some value their Invention very high; they are composed after this manner, by making any Letter or Character you please have eight or more different Significations, by putting a *prick* or any other mark you will at top and bottom, and three on every side, as in this Example.

*b* ballance.

*.b* belied.

*.b* billows.

*.b* bolster.

*b* bulwark.

*b* blameless.

*b* blindfold.

*b* blotted.

and so of all the Letters of the whole Alphabets which are extant, and as many more as you can invent. But for my own part, I do not much approve of this Method, it being very burdensome to the Memory, and when learned, difficult to retain. The best composed Tables that ever I saw, contain-

ing a great many words which very rarely occur, and indeed, I think it impossible to compose such as shall be of constant use (except one accustom themselves to write only after one Man, and then it is not worth the while to do it) for there is as much variety of expressing Conceptions (upon the same Subject) as there is of Faces. But if the Learner think well of that Method, he may by this Example compose Tables to himself which he will more easily remember, than those of anothers Composition, for which the Authors have no reason to shew, but only because they will have it so: And tho' it (it is true) there is no Art either to be invented or learned without some burden to the Memory, yet there is a great difference betwixt bestowing Pains in learning that which is a Rule in *all cases of that sort*; and that which serves only *one case*, and such as perhaps seldom occurs, and such are most of their Tables.

I had composed Tables of my own that had some more reference to the things signified than those I now mentioned, and consequently less difficult to learn; but upon the very same Reasons I have here given, I omit them, only giving you a Specimen of them, that if they seem plausible to you, you may exercise your own invention in framing them according to the following Examples.

I made all the Capital Print Letters to signify the Titles and Attributes of God the Father, which begun with the said respective Letters, as A to signify *Almighty, All-seeing, All-sufficient, and All-wise* distin-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
a	h	me	ail	car	car	a	a	h	i	more	let	me	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
b	n	ns	aim	circle	circle	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
c	c	ne	frail	circum	circum	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
d	7	pl	sue	comply	comply	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
e	e	pr	6	contrit	contrit	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
f	L	ps	oil	corrupt	corrupt	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
g	4	rt	boil	curtail	curtail	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
h	1	rs	joy	parlate	parlate	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
i	1	sh	free	perfume	perfume	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
j	1	st	7	purify	purify	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
k	1	str	car	prune	prune	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
l	1	st	cir	protect	protect	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
m	1	st	cir	sublanc	sublanc	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
n	1	th	cum	sermon	sermon	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
o	1	th	com	translat	translat	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
p	1	th	con	consert	consert	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
q	1	th	cor	Bible	Bible	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
r	1	th	cor	quality	quality	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
s	1	th	par	sancti	sancti	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
t	1	th	pur	fications	fications	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
v	1	th	pro	infull	infull	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
w	1	th	ser	drinella	drinella	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
x	1	th	ser	ruling	ruling	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
y	1	th	ser	knowled	knowled	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
z	1	th	ser	torment	torment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
2	1	th	ser	roaching	roaching	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
3	1	th	ser	righteous	righteous	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
4	1	th	ser	servant	servant	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
5	1	th	ser	dark	dark	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
6	1	th	ser	pearl	pearl	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
7	1	th	ser	birch	birch	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8	1	th	ser	borrom	borrom	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9	1	th	ser	burden	burden	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
10	1	th	ser	overcome	overcome	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
11	1	th	ser	overdrive	overdrive	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
12	1	th	ser	understand	understand	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
13	1	th	ser	undergo	undergo	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
14	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
15	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
16	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
17	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
18	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
19	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
20	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
21	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
22	1	th	ser	ment	ment	the	the	h	i	more	do	me	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	





distincted one from another by a prick put at the upper corner on the left side for *Almighty*, at the lower corner for *All-seeing*, at the upper corner of the right side for *All-sufficient*, and at the lower corner of it for *All-wise*, and so of all the Letters of the Alphabet; and then all the small Print Letters to signify the Attributes of Christ, and some of them those of the Holy Ghost, and the other sorts of Letters to signify the good and bad Qualities of Men and Things in the same manner.

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*FINIS.*

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*ERRATA.*

**E** Pist. Dedic. line penult. for *and ambitious*, read *and is ambitious*. Page 6, l. 11. f. Pag. r. pag. 29.

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and one from another by a brick put at the  
right corner on the left side for always at the  
lower corner for all things, at the upper corner at  
the right side for all things, and at the lower  
corner of it for all things, and so of all the letters  
of the Alphabet; and then all the in all the letters  
to signify the Attributes of Christ, and some of  
them those of the Holy Ghost, and the other some  
of letters to signify the good and bad Qualities of  
Men and Things in the same manner.

W I V I S

B R A T A

First Book, the names for the children, and it is  
in the year 1711.

To the Right Honourable  
PHILIP LORD WHARTON,  
Baron of Wharton.

My Lord,

Being about to publish the ensuing little Book, These are humbly to beg your Lordships Patrociny, which I am emboldened to do on the following Reasons.

First, Because it had its Birth under your Lordships Roof, while I had the honour to be one of your Lordships Domesticks.

And in the next place, because it is in it self improveable for promoting of Piety and Business, in both which respects your Lordship hath rendred your self eminent amongst those of your Rank.

By a long and undaunted owning and professing of the former, both in publick and private Capacities, your Lordship is no less signalised than your renowned Ancestor was at the famous Battel of Solan Mosse, where he purchased Victory for his Country, entailed Honour upon his Family, and enrolled himself in the Registers of Fame as a Hero of the first Magnitude, whose Atchievement occasions one of the noblest Passages that the history of the Kingdom affords.

By your Lordships Skill and Dexterity in managing the latter, you have aggrandized your Revenues, and made them more adaequate than formerly to the Splendor of your Family.

These things being considered, it seems very natural for this Enchiridion



and one from another by a quick put at the  
upper corner on the left side for always at the  
lower corner for always, at the upper corner of  
the right side for always, and at the lower  
corner of it for always, and so of all the letters  
of the Alphabet; and then all the in all the letters  
to signify the Attributes of Christ, and some of  
them, those of the Holy Ghost, and the other sorts  
of letters to signify the good and bad Qualities of  
Men and Things in the same manner.

W I V I S

S R R A T A

This Design the same for the Letters, read out in the  
L. 1. 2. 3.

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

to cast it self at your Lordships feet  
and beg your Protection, which tho the  
subject matter thereof be but mean, and  
seemingly below your Lordships Grandeur  
to Patronize, yet being the best way I  
can conceive my self able to express my  
Gratitude for Obligations I am under to  
your Lordship, I hope it will be taken  
in good part from him who shall always  
look upon it as his Honour to have been,  
and ambitious still to entitle himself,

My Lord,

Your Lordships much  
obliged,  
and very humble servant,

GEO. RIDPATH.